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It our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned hey must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Mr. Root's Second Warning.

Senator Room's address to the National Civic Federation dissipates any cubt concerning his fidelity to the principle of State rights that might have ngered from hasty constructions of certain parts of his speech delivered before the Pennsylvania Society on December 12, 1906. In that speech Mr. ROOT, then Secretary of State under the Roosevelt Administration, uttered warning which by some was understood a threat that the Federal Government would assume control over interstate business if the States did not proceed to regulate it under their reserved powers. It has always seemed to us that the unconscious perverters of Mr. Root's meaning read the threat into his masterly analysis of the evolution of steam railroad, the telegraph and the telephone, and that they did not heed the significance of his warning that if the States neglected or misused their function of salutary regulation, public opinion, which would not tolerate failure to exercise adequate powers for the reneral welfare, would surely turn to the Federal Government for relief. The following passage in the speech to the Pennsylvania Society should have resolved any doubt of Mr. Root's purpose

"The intervention of the national Government in many of the matters which it has recently if the States themselves had been allve to the luty toward the general body of the country.

Nevertheless doubt persisted in the ninds of those who did not read Mr. Roor's description of the growth and ramifications of business in the light of his monitory conclusion. But in future there will be no excuse for misapprehension as to Mr. Root's position sider this plain language in his address to the National Civic Federation:

Are we to reform our constitutional system s as to put in Federal hands the control of all the business that passes over State lines? If we do. where is our local self-government? If we do ow is the central Government at Washington going to be able to discharge the duties that will be imposed upon it? Already the Administration. finit of their power to deat intelligently with the jects that are before them.

This country is too great, its population too cody, to say nothing of the enormous increases we can see before us in the future, to be govas to the great range of our daily affairs com one central power in Washington."

It is most significant that this direct capital and of men of all parties who are ditions dictate. But they never retire. working for the betterment of social and political conditions.

An Irritable Mayor-Elect. The Hon. WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor elect of the city of New York, was invited to attend a meeting of the People's Institute in Cooper Union on Tuesday ening. In his letter declining the invitation Judge GAYNOR intimated that he might, nevertheless, be very glad to occupy the platform of the People's Institute occasionally in the future, inasmuch as it was very evident that "some newspapers" intended to treat him with malice from the start. Their proprietors," said the Judge. do not want good government, but

corrupt government. This ebullition indicates that the liescence which has characterized Judge GAYNOR'S conduct since election does not indicate a cessation of the irritability which he manifested so frequently during the campaign. He is evidently still out of sorts on account of the opposition of the newspapers in this town which advocated the election of Mr. BANNARD. A wise and profound nature, content with victory. would let the dead past bury its dead and look forward, not backward. Confident in his own resolution to give the chy good government, and feeling assured that he could do something substantial toward that end, the Mayorelect ought to forget the animosities of the campaign and enter upon the duties of his high office with malice oward none. Instead of doing this ae seems intent upon being quarrelsome at the very outset, and publicly Arpinum and Oaxaca. As the first is less to compare methods so different

the temerity to oppose him.

esential to any permanent success in PERCIVAL, all the Conne public office. We are sorry that Judge GAYNOR'S first public utterance since his election manifests in the most marked degree the absence of such self-restraint. The difficulties insepa rable from the administration of the Mayoralty are great enough without beginning with a quarrel.

The French in Morocco.

The limit of French patience in the Moroccan affair seems at last to have been reached. In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday M. PICHON, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, delivered an ultimatum which has the usual French quality of phrase. Replying to various criticisms and interrogations M. PICHON declared vehemently:

" France has spoken her last word on Morocc If satisfaction is refused us, we shall remain within the limit fixed by the Algecires agreement. We shall abstain from military expeditions, which would be futile. It is sufficient for our purpose to keep the security which we have in hand. Case blanca, the Shawla, Ulda and the Beni Smassen dis trict, until our claims are liquidated. It is high time that MULAT HAPID recognized the necessity of complying with our just demands."

The significance of the foregoing declaration lies rather in the inferences to be drawn from it than in the mere phrase. In effect it is a declaration that the occupation of Moroccan territory by French troops, hitherto explained as the most temporary of expedients, may easily be transformed into a permanent occupation. By the occupation of the Shawia and Uida France holds the eastern and western gates of Fez. Already in the Shawia district French roads have been built and the civil administration of Algeria in a measure transplanted to this quadrilateral facing the Atlantic.

Into the Shawia region, moreover there has been a considerable immigration, chiefly French, but several other European nations have contributed thereto. Casablanca too has now its French shops, newspapers, and the general features of a colonial town. In the territory actually garrisoned by French troops order has reigned for more than year now, for the first time in centu ries. All the earlier hostility of the business under the influence of the majority of the inhabitants of this dis trict has yielded to the charm of security and protection assured them by the French soldiers, a large number of whom are actually North Africans, coreligionists of the Moroccans of this corner of Arab Africa. Quite the same situation obtains in Ujda, where a dirty and decaying native village has been transformed into a clean and bustling market town.

> The statements of M. Pichon there fore indicate that the French stay in Morocco has assumed a permanent character. Of course it is merely a police force that is maintained here-no thought of annexation or even of "Tunis- good. ification" is here. M. PICHON emphatically proclaims this in his reference to Algeciras. But the all important fact is that French soldiers occupy and wil continue to occupy the strategic points of eastern and western Morocco, that didates for Mayor this year voted on the French merchants and Franco-Algerian amendments to the Constitution. This traders are to have the obvious opportunity to dominate the Moroccan market.

France \$14,000,000, the cost of the Casablanca campaign. Each day that the pletely informed of the inaccurate na-French garrison remains in Morocco ture of the official figures. It has full the extent of the obligation increases, since Morocco must pay the costs. Each ballots in the affirmative in certain dis- Why One increase, since it makes the claim larger, tricts and, in the negative in other disdecreases the chance of its liquidation. The circle is complete, therefore: the longer the French stay the longer they will have to stay. In this, of course, lies the real strength of France in Morocco. She has arrived. The German interference which led to Alge ciras interrupted, but it has not checked and manifestly cannot prevent the gradual inflow of French influence and French power into the Shereefian preal was received with applause by a Empire. East from the Atlantic, west dy constituted as the National Civic from the Muluya, the French influence Federation is of representatives of the and the French outposts advance or interests of labor as well as those of halt as European diplomacy and con-

> This advantage of the French position the German press has steadily recgrowth of German dissatisfaction, genuine or officially inspired, over the Mo- thing about it. roccan situation in recent months has been manifest. That M. PICHON'S recent declaration may evoke a new demonstration such as resulted in the overthrow of M. DELCASSÉ is far from improbable. On the other hand, the European situation has materially altered since that time, and every change has been to the ultimate disadvantage dear to us oldsters. He looked and of Germany. In every step the French Government has taken, moreover, the letter of the Algeciras covenant has been rigidly observed. Hence the re-

> disguise in mere diplomatic pretext. The true significance of the incident in the French Chamber seems to be that French occupation of Morocco is gradually assuming the fact implied in the diplomatic phrase of "pacific penetration." Three French forces garrison separated and strategic points in Morocco. From each of these French influence radiates. Behind the maritime Atlas the Spanish army still oper- foreing applause when he chose to play ates but with diminishing energy. German influence lacks even a foothold. In such a situation continuity seems to PHILLIPS, in part on account of the conbe the only prerequisite to ultimate French triumph in the Moghreb, and with his twinkle, his grin, his cowhide

The Nutmeg Tyrtaus. Middletown, Conn., is more than the seat of a university. It ranks with who was the better orator. It is fruitascribes corrupt motives to the con- the immortal mother of MARIUS and We are still measurably sure, however, ductors of those journals which had CICERO, the second of JUAREZ and DIAZ, that the firedrake with the bland Quaker so is the Nutmeg city glorious for- face was the more wrongheaded. There We regret that Mayor-elect GAYNOR ever as the site of HENRY HEDGES, the must be people in this town who rememhas resolved upon this course of con- archimage of weather prophets, and of bef, if New York ever remembers anyduct. In all sincerity we wish that EDWARD WORDSWORTH LEE, the new thing, Uncle Solon's appearance in the his administration may be as successful choragus of American poets. Him Cooper Institute in 1876, if we are not as he himself would have it; but the here we thankfully garland. Though mistaken, when PETER COOPER was the folly of beginning by a public contro- he is surcharged with high moral, po- Greenback candidate for President; but versy with the newspapers in which he litical and economic enthusiasm like New York is too provincial to accept a figures as their accuser is so obvious the Corn Law Rhymer, like WHITTIER provincial genius. as to augur ill for his future. In all and LOWELL, his afflatus is a regular Uncle Solon's great grandmother but the few men who possess superla- whirlwind. As he takes the stage the was of straight Cape Cod Indian stock. tive genius self-restraint is absolutely pale shades of BARLOW, TRUMBULL, He was appointed a West Point cadet

fade into a still fainter nothingness. Compared to him they are as the Living

Skeleton to the Putnam Phalanx. The Penny Press of Middletown is the speaks in these stanzas:

" Shall we. like the Greeks and Romans. When our usefulness is done Watch the tide of empire drifting Toward the setting of the sun? And the noble institutions, Which our sires so ably builded. Vanish like midnight illusions, Like a dream with horror gilded?

Shall the wealth of eighty millions Thus be centred with a few. And denied unto their children Rights which once their fathers knew Shall these trusts and combination

Till they sap the firm foundations Where the dome of freedom stands Then, O. regard the toiling masses The long suffering multitude, Often called the lower classes. But let this be understood. Theirs has been a lofty calling, O'er the land and on the sea.

It was they who gave this nation

Its broad scope of liberty."

Bind us down with iron bands

Unequal vokes of rhyme like "illu sions" and "institutions" are scarcely a flaw in this perfect chrysolite. Here is no perfumed minstrel worrying about the cut of his singing robes. This is the strongly moved onrushing utterer of imperious thoughts. "O, regard the toiling masses Often called the lower classes" belongs with the supreme jewels of poetry. Its unapproachable perfection reminds us of ELMORE's With hand afrost the hero notes His minus 83 degrees" and "Sassafras, O sassafras!" From serene inaccessible heights it looks down upon a shrine of literature where we have been wont to worship, that hallowed masterpiece, "I seen Pa come stepping high, As was of his walk the way." It is the final flower of poesy.

It would be the shallowest trifling. however, to neglect the substance for the form. A few years ago the Middletown Tyrtæus would have dedicated his great cry to Mr. BRYAN, the champion of "the producing classes," which is the prose equivalent of "the toiling masses," whom nobody in this country calls "the lower classes" and who for purposes of convenience and votes are termed "the plain people" by the politicians. Mr. BRYAN's pipe is out. Hav- STONE of Missouri to intervene. ing borrowed so many of Mr. BRYAN'S principles," Mr. TAFT is now called upon to borrow his terminology and bid for his votes. It seems to us that Mr. LEE ought to be Commissioner of Corporations or something equally as

The Vote on the Amendments. It is reported from the Board of Canvassers of New York county that about a third of the men who voted for canis the return of the elections officers, and must apparently be accepted officially

At the present moment Morocco owes as the outcome of the balloting. As a matter of fact the public is com- some time ago. knowledge of the counting of blank tricts. The Board of Canvassers itself reality. Nor are the figures for other molate myself on the pyre of public good. those for New York.

In spite of this, those figures must be accepted, and by means of them it is altoknows whether they were approved or and you can see that he knows it. trivial matters as the credit of the city and the State and the Constitution unognized and frequently deplored. The der which eight and a half millions of people live, very few men care any-

"Them Steers."

Uncle SOLON CHASE of Chase Mills is gone. He would have been 88 in a few weeks. Forgotten, or all but forgotten for some years, he had his hour of glory a generation ago. He enriched his contemporaries with a phrase still talked the Yankee farmer-where are the Yankee farmers now? -- of the theatre and the novel, only he had a humor, a shrewdness and a knack of saying a newal of German opposition can find no thing in a salient and an original way such as no playwright or story maker has come near breathing even a shadow of into his puppets.

We have heard SOLON CHASE speak in the Boston Music Hall after WENDELL PHILLIPS, the patrician demagogue, the Ionian orator, unequalled perhaps in our time in his quiet control of his auditors, clothing in dignity the most passionate, fanatical or erroneous ideas, upon his instrument, from a cold or hostile assemblage, but even after Mr. trast with him perhaps, Uncle Solon this continuity M. Pichon's declaration boots and his homely, pithy style, conquered a great audience even unusually critical, for it had paid to get in; and it looked mighty intelligent, if memory holds her seat. We won't try to say

eticut choir, in 1842, but rejected as "consum He went to Washington to see Pre TYLER, being firmly convinced that he was kept out to let in somebody with more powerful social connections who happy ear into which this song is poured. | was pulling the wires. Finding no com-Even amid the solid satisfactions of his fort in TYLER the boy went back to Chase Thanksgiving dinner Mr. TAFT may treat Mills, where he lived and farmed all his himself to the ethereal banquet to which life. He was in the Maine Legislature the Middletown Tyrtæus calls him, may in the early '60s, left the Republican of late car shortages have actually been hear and heed the solemn voice that party to become a blazing Greenbacker, and found his fame as a Greenback candidate for Congress in the Second Maine district. He hitched a pairshould we say a "yoke"?-of steers to a hayrack, and so fared slowly over his deestrict, spouting Greenbackism from that ambulatory platform. His classic passage, illustrating the contraction of the currency, was this:

> "I bought a pair of steers, three years old, and paid \$100 for them.

" After I had kept them a year they were wort no more. Them steers grew well, but they shrunk as fast as they grew. I had lost the keeping of a pair of steers for a year. If I had hoarded the \$100 a year I should have gained the keeping of a pair of steers for a year. If I had bought a bond for \$100 I should have received interest on the bond, which would have increased in value as fast as a pair of steers grew.

"I was robbed of my hay. The same bond that would buy my steers at three years would buy them steers at four years old. The bondholders got the growth of them steers and go my hay.

11,000 votes, Uncle Solon some 9,000. Lecturer and editor of the Chase Chronicle, he kept up his activity and emitted his opinions freely and forcibly. Them steers" feed in the pastures of immortality. Physically one of them died at twelve, and Uncle Solon would not let the other linger, but sold him for 'Christmas beef." "Republicans and Democrats eat him. No Greenbacker would touch that meat. 'Twould have been cannibalism." A real wit, a man worth having, fit to live, a kindly, clean, honest figure in the masque of humbugs called politics-good old Uncle SOLON!

Mr. HEARST was the Blücher of Tammany's aterioo. The Hon. GEORGE MCANENY. At all events the identity of the "little drummer boy" was never in doubt.

I'm giad to greet you as the only man who ached the north pole. WALTER WELLMAN to ached the north Mr. PEARY's fame will survive even an "indorsement" by the near Arctic bal-

PEDROSO, a negro pitcher in Cuba, let the De oit Tigers out without a hit in eleven innings.— Usburg Dispatch.

It is time for the Hon. WILLIAM JOEL

Dr. FREDERICK A. COOK'S Secretary

thus explains the delay in forwarding the

explorer's observations to the University of Copenhagen: " I don't think that the general public stands the work that we have been doing. It has been said that we were 'preparing the rec-ords.' Such a statement is inaccurate. The original records go to the university just as they

vere made by Dr. Cook in the Arctic regions What we have been preparing is the report secompany them. We should not have thought that the Danish scientists would need so much light from Dr. Cook. And it occurs to us that if he has not added to his observations or corrected any excusable errors in them they might just as well have been

WOMAN.

despatched to the court of first judgment

Man Opposes Extension

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: telling why I was not in favor of wom in the county. The figures which it with the women I love best, mothers, wives, must certify to the Secretary of State sisters, aunis, &c., that I have nothing more are obviously meaningless and without to lose. Having lost all I may as well im-The affairs of this world must be concounties any more trustworthy than ducted on some theory of human intelligence. It does not much matter what that intelligence is if you can count on it.

It is analogous to the matter of watches. accepted, and by means of them it is alto-A watch that gains or loses regularly is a gether likely that the four amendments good watch. A watch that sometimes gains to the Constitution and the \$7,000,000 and sometimes loses is unreliable. I find canal bill will be declared carried and after fifty years of experience that if a man is a thief, a liar, a brute or a snob, he may become operative. Actually no man deny it, but he knows it is so. He knows it, A woman. defeated; and as they affect only such on the other hand, may be a thief, a liar, a trivial matters as the credit of the city brute or a snob, and she does not know it, and no power on earth can make her know

> This being the case, women are not fit o take part in the direction of the affairs of the world. Men should treat all women as they treat children, and this is in fact the way most sensible men treat women. They

as they treat children, and this is in fact the way most sensible men treat women. They have to treat them so.

I do not say how or why women ever fell into this inferior intellectual position. I simply say they are there now.

All men know and feel this, but they cannot or will not say it, for most men have mothers, daughters and wives and so on; and women, especially American women, are very masterful brutes, liars and snobe, and can make it extremely uncomfortable for a man. Men wisely choose the quiet life rather than arouse these brutal and snobbish children. For any part I'd rather deal with the lowest male intellect than the highest female intellect in the genus man. I can show a man that he is base and he will see it. No man can show or convince a woman that she is not an angel misunderstood. This is a solid provision of nature for the continuance of the race. stood. This is a solid provision of nature for the continuance of the race.

Women, like loves, take life seriously and insist on winning out at all costs. Men take their lives in their hands and run the risk of being honest. Men can be dealt with. Women cannot be dealt with, Men feel that they can deal with men. Men know that they cannot deal with women. Men do not even try to deal with women, they try to placate them.

even try to deal with women, they try to placate them.

Women are the human race. They are the stem and trunk of the tree of life. Men are the buds and flowers and fruits. Women create the human life ou the earth, but they are incompetent to shape it, because even the highest woman is without that one thing possessed by the meanest man—masculinity.

AN ADMIRER OF WOMEN.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 24.

From the Advertising World.
In spite of police regulations, in spite of the prohibition of its employment in certain parts of London, the sandwich board is in greater demand to-day than it was say twelve years ago.
It is estimated that 2,500 men gain their livelihood y this means in London at the present time.

They fined him millions twenty-nine While cheers went up from every line: They thought they had him busted well And there would be no more to tell. What did he do at such a stroke? He caimly smiled, no word he spoke, Just went on playing goif.

They tell him that he must dissolv Into thin air himself evolve. No more a wicked trust disport; This is the verdict of the Court. Now how does he behave the while: He merely smiles a patient smile And goes on playing golf.

What is the strength by which he arms Against such thunders and alarms? That is the shield against the same? He knows, as bunkers he cajoles, Laws may have also eighteen holes

MCLANDBURGH WILL

THE WAR ON CAPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Truly we live in a day when the voice of asininity brays loud and far through the land. It i not very long since we emerged from a which probably not many would like to return. Business began to revive the number of idle cars rapidly decrease threatened, and the figure of prosperity was even seen looming up through the haze of a dissolving insanity; but now comes that sounds as if it might be another knel of approaching disaster. Once more an eager prosecution has se

cured the ruling that a business combination may result in a restraint of trade no merely not unreasonable, but actually bene We may regret and even denounce this without be ng in the least champions of these oil kings. We may believe much that is said against them. We might even cheerfully see them indicted and convicted; but we want or we ought to want to see some crime proved against them that is also a moral offence. We ought not in order to enjoy the spectacle of their discomfiture to be willing to see a statute enforced which makes it a crime to buy and pay for property. Nor do we need any such statute, for if they have committed any rea crime there is law enough without the Sher deserts. However this may be, let them go All the rest of us are at present much more

interested in ourselves and our prospects the fact that other available autumn sports han in them. We seem to be on the verge of another crisis. We face what will soon

Has a single labor thind been indicted; Has the Government anywhere challenged these "combinations," whose one object is to stiffe competition? Have any of the illegal and vicious fundamental rules of their very being been brought before the courts? Not one. It is only the competition of capital that must not be stiffed. The meshes of the net flung out across the land are purposely \$6 made that capital alone shall be caught, and labor shall slip through. The Sherman act itself was passed for this very purpose, as shown by the sole use that has been made of it. Indeed the labor leaders themselves have naively told us that they were assured by the man in politics and the man in office before it was passed that it had been so drawn as not to reach them, and it has not reached them.

before it was parent them, and it is drawn as not to reach them.

No one can deny what I have said of it, for it covers the cases which have been deliberately passed by just as plainly and surely as it covers those that have been selected for prosecution. Indeed, under selected for prosecution is criminal. surely as it covers those that have beer selected for prosecution. Indeed, under it every ordinary partnership agreement for a business beyond the State is criminal It makes men partners who before were competitors, and this our solons say is a crime. Are we then likely ever to have the courts sentence such a partners on the courts sentence age. crime. Are we then likely ever to have the courts sentence such a partner on the partnership articles alone? Not at all. The Sherman act will never be so used. But what does that very fact mean, and what does the other fact mean, that thus far under it capital has been pursued and labor has been let alone?

It means that we have not merely a vicious statute but a vicious administration of it. We have a government with

tion of it. We have a government with a guillotine to be used, and actually used, at pleasure. We have official favoritism between classes. All this we already have and unless the country shall interfere we shall yet have a government pretty much everything that a government ought not to be. We are still told that we have "a government of laws and not of men." We can have whatever government a nation will. Whatever it be it hat we deserve. NEW YORK, November 24.

AMERICAN PAINTERS.

Suggestion That Their Work Be

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. thach" in his letter to THE SEX of November 20 asks why it is not possible, in view of the success of the Hudson-Fulton exhibition of Dutch paintings at the Metropolitan Museum, to have each year a "similar grouping of canvases illustrating some particula Why not? It would be an interesting

thing, for the crowds at the present exhibi-tion, like the crowds at the Sorolla exhibition last summer, indicate that people take a deep interest in pictures, if they know where they are. They would take as deep where the an interest in American landscape work if they knew that, such a thing existed. Few know of the academy and similar exhibi-tions because they are not advertised enough, and yet according to competent French critics Americans have no superiors to-day in landscape work. Why not give an exhibition, a loan exhi-bition, of the best that America has pro-duced, and then call attention to it as atten-tion has been called to this Dutch exhibi-tion?

tion has been called to this Dutch exhibition?

The man in the street and his wife and
their children have not yet learned that we
have serious landscape painters at work
to-day whose poetical brushes compel admiration from foreign critics. It is a fine
thing to learn about the Dutch who stopped
working 300 years ago, but it would be a
finer thing if our children could learn something about the men who are laboring in
the vineyard to-day, because some of the
work of the men of to-day will be looked at
with reverence by Europeans 300 years from
now. let us appreciate our own men, and that

we may do so intelligently let us have well advertised exhibitions of their work in a place to which people have already formed the habit of going, let us have a hig Amer-ican exhibit in the Metropolitan Museum. Art has no country, but no country deserves art that will not encourage and appreciate the artist within her gates.

CHARLES BATTELL LOCMIS.

LEONIA, N. J., November 24.

Old Age Pensioner's Hidden Wealth From the London Standard. There has just died at Mariborough a woman

aged 85, who though she lived a miserly life and was generally supposed to be penniless and to eke out an existence by the charity of others left between £800 and £700. She was up to the time of her death in receipt of the old age pension, and she had been the recipient of coals and gro-cery tickets from the vicar of the parish. When her cottage was searched after the funeral a con siderable sum of money, stated to be about £200, was found secreted in various parts of the bed-

A Whisper of Hope. Knicker-Several thousand shirtwaist makers are

on strike. Hennekt-Do you suppose it would do any goo for the shirtwaist buttoners to strike

Accounted For. Landlady-This is a bronze turkey. Starboard-Ah, I see; survivor from the bronz

Financial.

Stella—Isn't Mabel going to marry the Duke? Bella—No, he rejected the budget.

"SOCCER."

The Game Needs Ouly to Be Known to

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Never in the history of football, with its periodically ecurrent spasms of reformation, has the game been in so perflous a posit agitation against it in 1905 that brought into being the present revised rules summer gephyr in comparison with the present gale of protest and denunciation. Then there was more noise; now there is ubstantial, effective opposition. Schools have dropped or suspended the game; some ollege presidents, bolder than their fellows, have ventured timidly to sound the senti ment of their colleges, and an unexpected access of courage may yet lead some them to action. Presidents of some of the leading Western colleges are fairly outspoken against the game as played; yet they still cling to the rotten rope of revision already knotted in several places where the rule patchers were scared into a show of action and strained in all its strands. in 1905 the watchword was "Mend it," in 1906

the cry must be "End it!" The standpatters of football find their strongest ally in the mistaken zeal of some uninformed members of the opposition. The stoutest attack comes from know and have loved the game; who have labored for its improvement, and finally despairing after repeated efforts have turned to the search for a substitute sport Football is indeed a manly sport; it would be splendid in heroism were it necessary, had it a higher end than that of sport. The sacrifice it requires is too great, in view of are less dangerous to life and limit strendous enough to lay the spectre of are now Tories. Why the Liberal party should do this I don't know. It is simply

than in them. We seem to be on the verge of another crisis. We face what will soen be a burning question, even if some of us do not yet feel even singed. It is the country at large which has the real stake in that question. The truth is we are now suffering in this country from the politicians. There is nothing the matter with the country itself, especially just now. We have a great crop, we have capable men. We have the opportunity for an enviable business future. Once more "every prospect pleases, and only man, is vile"—man in politics, man in office man whose one idea is to assail and harass capitai.

The day is not yet here, to be sure, when this can be openly avowed, save by aparchists, but it is none the less true. Let us not shut our eyes to it, for it is as clear as a demonstration of Euclid. No doubt the man in politics and the man in office say that they are only after combinations and corporations which stiffe competition, but that is a false pretence. What they are really after is great capital and those who first is the country it is the country itself, especially just now. We have a great to the talk in the stands between the halves and on the homebound trains after a big match. It is all a debate what plays were made and who made them. It is all a debate what plays were made and who made them. It is all a debate what plays were made and who made them. It is all to debate on the halves and on the homebound trains after a big match. It is all a debate what plays were made and who made them. To who it was that was off side. Not for two or three days after a match is it positively or who it was that was off side. Not for two or three days after a match is it positively were inflicted, although often they are critical factors in the final result of the game and the just allotment of the season's honors. What is the attraction in a game where the confusion of a soore of players (the play) is worse confounded by the application of a bewilderingly complicated body of rules administered by a small army of

chists, but it is none the less true. Let us not shut our eyes to it, for it is as clear as a demonstration of Euclid. No doubt the man in politics and the man in office say that they are only after combinations and corporations which stifle competition, but that is a false pretence. What they are really after is great capital and those who have it. Small capital may some day come next.

Does any one demand the proof? Here it is: All over the land blatant labor unions are flaunting themselves and even filling the public press with their absurd and impudent talk about "liberty," when they only mean the liberty to interfere with other people's liberty. The very basis of these unions, the rock on which their whole structure is built, is the purpose and effort to restrain trade and to stifle competition. The industrious, skilful workman must restrain this industry and skill. He must denot more wages than this other man. He must earnot compete with him. Everybody knows these things. The man in politics and the man in office have surely not been ignorant of them, while keeping grand juries all over the country busy withindictments.

Has a single labor union been indicted? Has the Government anywhere challenged these "combinations," whose one object is to stifle competition? Have any of the illegal and victous fundamental rules of the illegal and victous fundamental rules of the illegal and victous fundamental rules of the intrinsical and the reconsistion of a score of players where the confusion of a score of players of the play! is worse confounded by the application of a bewilderingly complicated where the confusion of a bewilderingly complicated brody of rules administered by a small army of officials?

Has the flowing the application of a bewilderingly complicated brody of rules administered by a small army of officials?

To really after is great capital and those who have it. Small capital and victous fundamental rules of the interfaction of the sport, all the players, coaches and onieckers, is the duel of the c of American football. It is not a mollycoddle game. It requires wind, stamina
quick thinking and acting, nerve, and all
the best qualities of the individual athlete;
and it has science, lots of it—team work.
Above all, every detail of the play is visible.
Halt! Enough of dreaming of what
might be. Let the rule makers meet; smile
and smile, and be villains still. A change
or two se a sop to the mollypoddles, then
back to the good old game of beef and bang,
and may there be (there will be) no lack of
willing victims!

NEW YORK, November 24.

A Reformer's Motives Important

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Listens o me like this "T. N. E." person must be a Princeton person, he's so very, very sore NEW HAVEN, Conn., November 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Fanwood, N. J., last week two children were killed by a falling tree. In another Jersey town a man was fatally injured in the fall of a dead treetop he and his gangmates were lopping off.

The rules of tree felling must be revised!

NEWARK, November 24.

K. W.

ANOTHER FRENCH REVOLUTION The Campaign of the Association for the Defence of the Bourgeo

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The whirligig of time brought a dramatic revenge last week when the French Association for the Defence of the Bourgeoisie, which I learn from French newspapers is a body of no small importance, held its first con gress in Paris. The very title of this league may surprise some who have looked upon the French Republic as essentially a middle class, bourgeois régime.

Obviously things are moving. The middle class in a republic once its own. finding the power slipping from its grasp, has now to form an active advertising league to defend itself. One of the wa leasue to defend itself. One of the war cries, and the loudest, at this congress was "Decentralization!" Time was when the middling folk declaimed against all the Government eggs being collected in one basket, dreading lest they might thus be more easily within the grasp by the "instans tyrannus" always possible to be cast up in the travail of an uneasy land. Napoleon was a great centralizer, and there was a reason.

reason.

To-day, however, centralization is being denounced by the French bourgeoisle on a very different ground. The Association for the Defence of the Bourgeoisle perceives the too well organized switchboard, the overconcentrated "life of the machine," falling into the hands of the mere mob, of the proletariat monster, and therefore decries it. of the projects and decries it.

The other "demand" of the congress was "representation," that is, a

The other "demand" of the congress was proportional representation," that is, a ballot which gives some voice to the minority. When the middle class of a reputedly bourgeois republic has to seek such means of defence it is evident that France is moving fast along the path of progress, or, as some may think, along "the primrose path." NEW YORK, November 24. W. A. G.

Bird's Sense of Direction. From the Scotan

The migratory instinct in birds is combined with another equally mysterious, that of the ense of direction. A gentleman who is engaged scientific research work for the Fishery n board the Government steamboat Go ecords a very interesting observation he made of this characteristic of migratory bird life. oyster catcher that was being buffeted by a head wind in its eastern flight across the North Sea toward the Continental shores alighted on the boat. It took kindly to the attention paid to it so long as the boat kept its eastern course, but when the course of the boat was altered a few points to the northward the bird immediated showed signs of uneasiness and after an apparent consideration of its bearings few into the darkness of the night on its eastbound course. The alteration in the boat's course was revealed to those who were watching the bird only when the compass was examined.

On bended knee at the altar, where In crimson leaf and in sheaf of rold At the laden table where tried and true Love and friendship their joys renew? The loaf we share and the sheltering roof room, in boxes and other places, and it has also been ascertained that she had £400 invested in the bank.

Of our grateful spirit may be the proof; The willing service, the ungrudged wage, the bank. The cheering signal of hope we lift To souls on the sea of doubt adrift. The songs we set on the lips of pain, The sacrifice for another's gain. Than the voice of prayer or of praise not less

Rock-a-by Table.

May witnesses be to our thankfulness

Tick! Tock! The table will rock. Levitate finely and constantly knock. When the lights shine the table will fall And down will come table, Paladino and all-

Controlle W. W. WHITHLOCK.

CARLOTTA PERRY

THE ENGLISH DIBERALS. ms in Their Attitud

Toward the Lords TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. article this morning deals severely with the Liberal party, but by no means too severely. The comical conflict between the Lords and the Liberal party has been eding now for over seventy years The Liberal party have continuously since 1831 carried on agitations against the Lords This agitation is about the twentieth. In supporters to the upper chamber than the Tory party. Mind you, it must be remen bered that no less than fifty-six peers wen made by the Tory party during the 1893-189 administrations. The Liberals have been wanting to "end or mend" the House of Lords since 1874. They have been "design ous" of "curbing" the Lords since 1848. Whigs "protested" against them from the ba ginning of the nineteenth century to 186, Yet in that time the Whigs have shown their

earnest desire to grapple with the Lords by The affair is a gigantic farce. Surely, if the Liberal party were so embittered against the Lords—who since the reform bill of 1833 have rejected measure after measure of theirs-they would not have bolstered us the House by creating more peers. They have stated time after time that they were anxious to put an end to this action of the (life and hereditary) than the Tory party. Gladatone alone was responsible for over a hundred life peerages. It is well known, and surely the Liberal party know it, that when a commoner is raised to be a peer of Parliament the tendency is to become a Tory, that is if he had been previously a Liberal, Sir T. Erskine May alluded to that fact as far back as 1861. Just an illustration. Out of ninety-nine hereditary peers created

hypocrisy on their part.

Look, for instance, at Lord Morley of Blackburn. See that poor, unfortunate man, the pupil and disciple of John Stuart Mill! Morley! "Honest" John, the follower of the writer on "Representative Government." Yes, Morley is a Lord. Morley, the man who invented the phrase to "end or mend the House of Lords," is now a member of that chamber. Not only that, after the rejection of the plural voting bill and aliens (Blackley's) bill in 1906 the late Sir Henry Campbell-Baunerman created eight peers. Yet this was the way to "end or mend" the Lords.

It is just about as consistent as the Liberal Blackburn. See that poor, unfortunat

since 1857 by the Liberal party forty-six

eight peers. Yet this was the way to end or mend the Lords.

It is just about as consistent as the Liberal party policy, which means that if you want to put an end to an abuse the best way is to perpetuate it. Even if the present Government is defeated there is sure to be a new set of peers created. One for certain is the inefficient son of an illustrious father, Herbert Gladstone, the most dismal failure of a Cabinet of mediocrities, He will be made Governor-General of South Africa. (By the way, Sir W. Robson, the Attorney-General, will be made Home Secretary, and Rufus Isaacs, K. C., made Attorney-General, if the Social-Democratic party doesn't oppose his election in Reading.)

This information is from a good source. To reform the House of Lords: The Liberal party will be the last to effect it. So many of them are looking with longing eyes toward that chamber. Sir "Kitty Furness, Sir Weetman Pearson, Sir John Brunner, are all an xious for a place and are paying large sums, into the Liberal treasury in order to facilitate matters. One or two questions require answering by the Liberal party in this connection.

Why was H. C. Lea, M. P. for St. Pancras.

why was H. C. Lea, M. P. for St. Paneras, stifled when he exposed the payment of large sums for peerages?
Why did the Liberal party not vote for the abolition of the Lords when the majority of speakers advocated it on June 25, 1907, in the discussion in the Commons?

Many more questions might be asked, but there is no excuse nor reply for the Liberal party. They are simply using the House of Lords as a battle cry to cover their total

party. They are simply using the Lords as a battle cry to cover their total incapacity for serving the people's needs.

Moses Baritz. NEW YORK, November 24.

The principal steamship routes to which Japan pays annual subsidies are the European line vi San Francisco line, the Japan-Australian line an the Hongkong South American line. The sub sidy of \$40,000 gold a year to the Hongkong South American line has enabled it to make inroads on the South American business of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company (the America transpacific line) which used to handle the traff by way of San Francisco and Panama. Report ndicate that Japan's steamship service has chief

and from San Francisco. The Hongkong-San Francisco line (Japanes purchased tank steamers at a cost of \$1,500,000 intending to buy crude oil in California, refine it is Japan and use the product as fuel, but just as the business was started the Japanese import tariff on crude oil was suddenly raised from 20 to 70 per half of 1908 and \$250,000 in the first half of 190 The steamers have been operating with almost no cargo and very few passengers, largely owing to the bitterness in China against Japan, says our

Oyster production in Canadian waters is steadily decreasing. The yield fell from 35,737 barrels in 1803 to 27,287 barrels in 1907. Canada imported \$271,760 worth of American oysters in 1908 out of a otal export of \$663,832 worth.

comotives in German The latest order is for thirty for one line. For rears past French railroads have regularly ordered ocomotives in Germany.

The study of foreign languages is making rapid rogress in German schools. Most of the teachers re native born French and English. This work

power in international commerce. American In four years British Columbia has produce \$8,990,857 worth of lead. \$7,594,446 worth of sl and \$9,758,018 worth of gold. The cotton crop this year of the Turkish pro-ince of Adana will scarcely exceed 40,000 bale

ning machinery does not suit the species of cotton grown.
Of the 2,100 foreigners whose names appear on the tax lists of Yokohama 1,319 who are son leaseholders are at present declining to pay municipal taxes.

against nearly 80,000 bales last year. America

Canadian manufacturers are asking their Gov ernment to give a yearly subsidy of \$250,000 for a Australia by the Atlantic. The Government of New Zealand proposes to make loans to settlers, workmen, local bodies and mining companies. The total advances are no o exceed \$10,125,000 in any one year

Australia will borrow \$5,000,000 for railway construction, rolling stock, development of the gold helds and other public works. Chile has decided to spend \$20,000,000 for a 20,000 on battleship, two ocean going destroyers and several submarines. Tenders for construction

are being invited in London.

From the Athenæum

norant of the race from which they came. \$0 times it is far otherwise. The family of Conye is a remarkable example. It ende baronet, Sir Thomas, who died in It ended in the las male issue. He would have passed away it parish workhouse of Chesterie street had not Robert Surtees of Mainsforth, the historian of the County Palatine of Durham, and other genous neighbors intervened. To the last he showed that he was well aware of the dignity of the hous he represented, and for some time declined to receive assistance from his friends. Another markable case is that of Grenville. This family was noteworthy in the wars of the Caroline period yet as time passed sank so low that two of its members were at one time receiving parish re-tief, and one of them, evidently by some mistake which it is difficult to account for, was twice pricked for High Sheriff at the very time he was a pauper.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I thank you for your article to-day, "The Moral Uses of the We hope soon to relieve you of the great re-sponsibility for our good. A FILIPINO.

NEW YORK, November 24.

James Bryce in Harper's Monthly Magazine fo December gives personal reminiscences of Charles Darwin. Professor Frederick Soddy of Glasgow writes on the energy of radium. Mr. W. J. Ast-ward describes Singapore with pen and pencil, and illustrated articles tell about the Mont Ste. vieve in Paris and Mr. Harold Speed's por traits. Mr. Howells contributes a sketch of ocean travel and Mark Twain a fable. There is another lon conwar scout story, and the fiction contrict

sists of seven stories by Rudyard Kipling. Arthur Sherburne Hardy. Howard Pyle, Ruin McEnery Stuart and others. There are six